

Raftsmen's Journal.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., FEB. 1, 1871.

Alexander Caldwell, of Leavenworth, was elected U. S. Senator by the Kansas Legislature last week.

The State Republican Convention will be held at Harrisburg on the 10th day of next March. It will nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General.

The Chicago Post says: "We regret that we have no regular head of 'crimes and casualties' under which to record the election of Frank Blair to the Senate."

The governor of Arizona, in his annual message, recommends a war of extermination against the Apache Indians, and favors the employment of volunteers for that purpose.

A telegram from Victoria reports that the terms of union of British Columbia with the Dominion were accepted by the legislative council on January 18th by a unanimous vote.

The Canadians are thinking more than ever about annexation. They have little hope of a reciprocity treaty with the United States, and are beginning to realize the disastrous effects of non-intercourse. It is believed that independence and annexation will be pretty fully discussed in the Canadian Parliament this winter.

It is rather a significant fact, that a concurrent resolution introduced in the House of the Missouri Legislature, censuring President Grant for interfering in the late Missouri election, was tabled by a vote of two to one. The little game of the Democracy in Missouri is over, and the lesson taught the Republican party by the late dissensions will not be forgotten. The resolution was not intended to do any good, and was only offered to foster discord. The vote by which it was tabled shows how great a failure the effort was.

The Pittsburg Gazette says: While it is true that the annexation of San Domingo ought not to take a partisan political form, but be acted upon solely with reference to its merits, it is not exactly understood that annexation, to be read in the Senate by Charles Sumner. It is a compliment undoubtedly to Senator Sumner for a Radical such as he has been, vilified, abused and condemned by Democracy, to be made their playing for an hour, but we would scarcely have expected Sumner to have made friends so quickly of bitter, life-long enemies.

Toombs and Stephens, made themselves ever memorable by their address to the citizens of Georgia urging a violation of the election laws. Since that time, Toombs has had sufficient discretion to keep silent, but Stephens has been indulging quite extensively in print. Among other efforts he wrote a letter to Governor Bullock setting forth that the election held in the Fifth district was one of the most orderly known. By some hook or crook however, a sentiment has been aroused slightly antagonistic to Mr. Stephens, and our last reports from Georgia state that he has become a martyr and been arrested on a charge of violating the enforcement Act at the late election. We hope Mr. Stephens' martyrdom will not cease with only arrest.

Yerger, who murdered the United States officer, Colonel Crane, in Mississippi, nearly two years ago, is still unwhipped of justice and at large. The rebel grand jury, it seems, have ignored the bill for murder, and this action or failure to act is generally construed as being equivalent to an acquittal. The state of society which shields the murderers of loyal men is scarcely better than open rebellion. It is not denied that Yerger shot down Colonel Crane in cold blood, yet even a Radical paper published at Jackson, Miss. it is said, concedes the impossibility of convicting him. The corollary of this is that no Union man in Mississippi (and it is as bad in most other parts of the South) is afforded any legal protection against assassination by late rebels. In other words, society at the South, though not openly at war against the Government, is so far hostile to loyal people that acts of violence against them are virtually sanctioned and applauded. It is scarcely time yet for universal amnesty.

In a recent message Governor Stevenson, of Kentucky, called the attention of the Legislature to the numerous outrages occurring in that State, and asked that some action be taken for their repression. The Legislature has appointed a committee to report upon the matter and devise some plan of action, and it is probable that before long an energetic effort will be made to preserve law and order. The Louisville Courier-Journal a paper which is more candid on the subject of Kulluk than many avowedly Republican journals North, in commenting on the appointment of the committee says: "We trust that the action of the Legislature will be such in this matter as the welfare of our State demand, and that sharp, energetic, and decisive action will be taken for the suppression of this crying evil." And yet, while Gov. Stevenson and the Courier-Journal are appealing to the Legislature of Kentucky to adopt active measures for the suppression of the murderous Kulluk, the semi rebel Democratic papers of the north deny the existence of such a band of fiends and their hellish deeds. Comment is unnecessary.

The Results of Protection.

Ireland, with a population of 5,500,000, has 15,500,000 acres of arable land, most of it naturally rich; while Belgium, with a population of 4,844,000, has but 6,428,000 acres, generally by nature poor. Yet Ireland it is which, according to the "dismal philosophers," is "over populated," and it certainly is the country from which men flee to escape beggary and starvation—that starvation which has, within a quarter of a century, carried off hundreds of thousands of their fellow-countrymen. Belgium, however, has during all this time been advancing, and her people, day by day, and year by year, have been growing more prosperous and more happy and contented. Why are these things so? Because Ireland is cursed by British free trade, and cannot therefore have a vigorous diversified industry, while Belgium, by a long and steady persistence in the protective policy, has built up one of the grandest diversified industries of Europe, and has at the same time and as a consequence so enriched her soil that it is among the most productive in the world and readily supports the densest population on the Continent. No two countries can be found which more faithfully or more graphically illustrate the workings of the two systems—British free trade and protection. Unhappy Ireland and prosperous Belgium serve, the one as a warning, the other as an example and a pattern, to these United States. May our people heed the lesson! We believe they will.

General Schenck will begin his mission in England under the brightest auspices. In extra parliamentary arrangements that form a leading feature of political arena of Great Britain, one member of the government after another, besides numerous members of the house of commons, have reiterated their conviction that the new envoy would certainly bring the Alabama dispute to a satisfactory termination. The press has united with the representatives of the nation in giving utterance to similar sentiments, and has on the whole met the real point at issue with a clearer perception of its importance than it ever exhibited before. The best security we have that the question will be discussed with judicial firmness, is that some of the most reflective of English statesmen have either come to regard the difficulty from our point of view, or have brought themselves to comprehend the principle on which, as a nation, we have calmly and consistently taken our stand from the beginning of the negotiations.

If the rumor relative to the Alabama claims, which comes from Washington, proves reliable, it is not only important as indicating the speedy settlement of that question but also as showing that the President and Secretary of State have been actively pressing the matter for some time past. The reference of the matter to the British minister at Washington for settlement, on a basis pronounced in a high degree, the speedy settlement of this vexatious question. While it is not divulged, it is not difficult to imagine what that basis is. If the Democratic party were in the least sincere in this rather strong demand, during the campaign last fall, for the settlement of this question, we may fairly presume that they will fall down and worship President Grant when he realizes their wishes.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says that it having been conjectured that if the Apportionment act is not passed in time to be applied to the Forty-Second Congress, the number of Presidential electors in 1872 will be determined by the present basis of representation, it is proper to say that, as the President will be elected at the same time as the Forty-Third Congress, both will be chosen on the new basis. This is in accordance with the precedents of 1832 and 1852. The only event in which a failure to make the new law apply to the Forty-Second Congress can possibly effect the Presidential election, would be a failure to elect by the people, in which case the choice would be made by the House of the Forty-Second Congress, and on the present basis.

France, for the past three months, has been our heaviest customer for arms and war material. We have given from time to time the amount of single shipments. Over 50,000 muskets have been shipped to Havre, and 600,000 pounds of navy bread were shipped by one vessel to the same port, and also some 4,300 barrels of flour. The following are the total of arms shipped for France from the port of New York up to January 4: Guns, 622,355; carbines, 32,810; pistols 50,950; cartridges, 84,247,310. The total value of these shipments is \$9,727,606. Several of our heaviest manufacturers of arms are now under contract with the French government for their entire production of weapons.

The N. Y. Evening Post says: Mr. O. P. Starnes yesterday appeared in the Senate to claim the seat vacated by the death of Senator Norton, of Minnesota, until the 4th of March. Mr. Windom was first appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy, and served little more than one month. Mr. Starnes will now serve about six weeks. As each Senator, we believe, is entitled to at least one year's pay and mileage, for however short service, this little plan to reward the politicians is more expensive than useful.

The compulsory education movement is beginning to assume importance. Mr. Hoar's bill, soon to be brought up in Congress, the essays of the learned members of our Social Science Associations, and the educational reports of the year, all tend to attract attention to the subject, which has already become popular in many parts of Pennsylvania. In Bucks county the school directors of one of the districts have adopted a resolution favoring the passage of a law compelling parents, guardians, and others having the custody of children, to send them to school during certain months of the year; the law to apply to Bucks county alone.

It is said Sir Roderick Murchison has received a letter from Dr. Livingstone, the great African explorer, whose safety is thus assured.

Notes from Harrisburg.

The bill chartering the American Steamship Company, which passed the Legislature on Wednesday last, gives legal recognition to the plan originated by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, for a line of steamers between Philadelphia and some English port. The bill names J. Edgar Thompson, Thomas A. Scott, John Rider, John Price Wetherell, and others, as incorporators, with the power to open books, which are to be closed when 7,000 shares are subscribed for. The capital is to be 7,000 shares of \$100 each, which may be increased to \$50,000 shares, and \$370,000 may be borrowed on each vessel, and bonds issued drawing six per cent. interest. The vessels and property are to be exempt from taxation.

It is currently reported that another raid is to be made on the sinking fund for the capture of the nine and a half million dollars worth of securities now in the possession of the State. A division of spoils is promised, it is said, to the members of the border counties, in the shape of indemnity to the people there for the losses suffered. We are not careful either to know or state the scope of this plan—we are opposed to it, in whatever shape or under whatever pretence it may come. If the securities are obtained, it will be simply so much robbery, and whoever may vote for such a thing should be published by name throughout the State as abettors of thieves and robbers. The State owes at this time over thirty million dollars, and if the securities of the sinking fund are applied to this debt, we will yet owe about twenty-one million five hundred thousand dollars. This is enough of debt for the people of the State to pay. And having it to meet, they cannot afford to give away to a class of railroad adventurers, an amount of money equivalent to one third of this heavy debt. "We shall closely watch this thing," says the Pittsburg Dispatch, "and give an uncomfortable publicity to such as favor the consummation of this thing. The day has passed for granting State aid to railroads. We should have a general law, opening the State freely up to railroad enterprise, and then leave the entire subject to private enterprise and capital. But whatever the policy that may be developed, there is one thing about which there is only one opinion among honest, disinterested men—and that is, that the sinking fund securities should go toward liquidating the State debt."

The injudiciousness of hasty legislation is especially seen in the act of the late Legislature authorizing writs of error in criminal cases. Hurried through at the time to save a convicted murderer from the scaffold, whom the Governor had repeatedly refused to pardon, its provisions may now be employed to defeat or delay justice in the behalf of every hardened felon, though his conviction and sentence may rest on the plainest and most irrefragable evidence. It is rumored now that the friends of Hanlon will resort man at the last moment. Such a melodramatic proceeding would only involve a delay of some weeks or months, with large increase of expense to the Commonwealth, while the prisoner himself would gain nothing thereby except a slight prolongation of his miserable life. The Legislature should lose no time in repealing this most mischievous law.

On the 3d of March, 1870, an act providing for the health and safety of persons employed in anthracite coal mines was passed by the Legislature. A bill was presented last week, extending this act to the bituminous coal districts of the State. If the bill becomes a law, it will apply to the bituminous coal districts in Clearfield county, as well as elsewhere. The law is intended to make the business of the miner less hazardous than it is at present, and if possible to prevent all accidents that may arise, not only from noxious gases, but also from the improper workings of the mine. Not a street can be abandoned nor a pillar removed, without a notification to the Inspector. Accurate drafts are required to be made every six months of all the workings, and in a word, the law surrounds the miners with seemingly every protection. Those immediately interested should give the subject some attention.

The smuggling propensities of the Mexicans are likely to occasion trouble between that country and the United States. It was one time stated that the Juarez Government had taken effective measures to break up the business, but this turns out to be either unfounded, or the efforts put forth have proved unsuccessful. It seems to be entirely certain that the smuggling still continues, and it is equally certain that the President is determined not to permit it any longer. Of course an effort on our part to break it up may involve the practical invasion of Mexican territory, and hence the trouble. It should be broken up, and if Mexico is unable to do it, she should not object to having it done by those who can.

New York's supplementary census has proven that the first enumeration of last summer was really wrong, but the errors committed by the marshals were in favor of the boasting city. The boasted takers of the census must have counted many New York men more than once. In four wards thus recounted there is a falling off in the population of five thousand five hundred and fifty-three from the returns of the United States made a few months ago, and which were received with indignation by the citizens.

The Democratic papers are making themselves unnecessarily nervous over the question of compulsory education. It is rather a matter for school boards and the people than for partisanship and the politicians. That party must be hard run for questions on which to make political issue. One would think from the eagerness they display in catching at everything that transpires, that they must be wotfully short of political capital.

The recently elected United States Senator of Kansas, Hon. Alexander Caldwell, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was for many years identified with the Columbia bank. He has been eight years a resident of Kansas.

THE FRENCH-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Paris Capitulates.

Conflicting Accounts.

After several long conferences between M. Favre and Count Bismarck, the conditions for the surrender of Paris was consummated on the 28th of January, as follows:

First, the cession of the Province of Alsace and the German portion of the Province of Lorraine.

Second, a money indemnity of one thousand millions of francs, to be guaranteed by municipalities.

Third, forty ships of war of the French fleet.

Fourth, that some province now held by France, be retained to secure the fulfillment of the compact.

Another despatch says that an armistice has been agreed upon for three weeks to extend over land and sea—the Germans to occupy all the forts around Paris—the French army to remain prisoners of war within the city.

A third despatch says, the Germans are to enter the city—the entire garrison, except the National Guard, to surrender their arms—and that the Mobles are to return home.

Such is the news. Although somewhat contradictory, yet all agree as to the capitulation of the city. Whether the French people in the provinces will endorse this action of the Paris government, and that peace will be restored throughout France, remains to be seen—rumors of continued resistance, in some portions, being current.

Washington City Gossip.

The object for giving a territorial government to the District of Columbia, in order to simplify its operations and lessen the demands upon Congress for local legislation, was considered in the Senate. The original bill, with several proposed amendments, was referred to a Conference Committee.

Secretary Boutwell is reported to be earnestly opposed to the repeal of the income tax law, and places the amount to be returned from it at fourteen million dollars, the figures given by Gen. Pleasant. We think the probabilities are very much more favorable to the correctness of the figures of the Commissioner, than those of the Secretary of the Treasury. The rate of the taxation, it will be remembered, was reduced from five to two and a half per cent. and the exemptions placed at two thousand dollars. This certainly should reduce the tax at least seventy per cent. As the sum realized for two or three years, from this tax, was only about twenty-six million dollars per annum, it is entirely likely that seven million dollars is all that can now be reached. But out of this must come the expenses of collection, which will leave comparatively nothing for the Treasury. It is better to meet the Secretary's views, and by the abolition of this tax in some other way than leave it unrepaid.

The Congressional Committee on Appropriations have given favorable consideration to the subject of continuing the appropriation for the storm signal service, organized last year, under the direction of the chief signal officer of the War Department. The utility of the service is thought to have been demonstrated by the experience already had, and the small expenditure necessary for its continuance will, no doubt, be authorized.

"SUBSIDIES" AND "LAND GRABS" seem to be the only solid ideas that can find resting places in the minds of some members of Congress. The country is pretty well tired of this continued and persistent character of legislation, and those gentlemen who seem not to realize this fact, will learn it hereafter, probably to their sorrow. In one single day no less than 18,000,000 of acres were modestly asked, while a subsidy of \$450,000 a year was just as modestly requested for a steamship line. It is a kind of disease, that if not cured, will certainly be fatal to those members of Congress so badly afflicted.

A bill, introduced by Senator Edmunds, to increase the pensions of soldiers and sailors twenty per cent. passed the senate without a word of debate. It will add about four million five hundred thousand dollars yearly to the payments of the government on pension accounts.

The bill proposing the organization of the State of Utah does away with the right to vote now possessed by the Mormon women. The Senate Committee on the Judiciary has made a report in favor of the admission of Joshua Hill as one of the Georgia Senators. Dr. Miller, elected at the same time, is rejected because he served in the rebel army as surgeon, and is thus disqualified. The majority of the committee agreeing to the report are Senators Trimball, Edmunds, Conkling and Carpenter. Senator Thurman agreed with them that Hill is entitled to take his seat on taking the oath prescribed. The minority of the committee are in favor of seating Messrs. Whitley and Farrow, who have recently been elected. But if it is decided that the legislature which elected Messrs. Hill and Miller was elected and organized, the question is settled against the latter election, and there will have to be another election to fill the place of Dr. Miller, if he is indelible.

The Senate did itself credit, on Thursday, by performing its share of the duty of repealing the income tax law. The closeness of the vote was rather surprising, but still a majority of one, for all practical purposes, is as good as a majority of ten. It now remains for the House to act, and we hope it will do so promptly as well as favorably. That the President will commend the repeal of this law, we have not a shadow of a doubt.

The Louisville Courier-Journal reminds the Democratic party that it is responsible for law and order in Kentucky, and that it cannot afford to carry even the appearance of complicity with the villainy that has recently disgraced the very neighborhood of the State capital. And it tells the Democrats that unless they set their house in order they will have no right to complain of Federal interference, and will not be able to avert it.

Little of Everything.

A colored juror has been drawn in Cambria county.

One hundred and fifty churches in Chicago. She needs them.

Philadelphia has a church for every fifteen hundred of her population.

Hon. Thos. A. Scott has contributed \$500 to the relief of the sufferers at Millin.

Good farm lands in North Carolina receive from eight to ten dollars per month.

Twenty of the wealthiest merchants in Paris have been made bankrupt by the war.

One thousand five hundred and seventy-four registered letters were stolen last year.

Fifty-nine newspapers in towns and cities on the Pacific coast have perished during the past year.

A lie is like nitro-glycerine, the best jokers can tell when it is going to bust and scatter confusion.

The wall of a western poet: "The sweet to court; but oh! how bitter to court agal and then not get her."

Drink nothing without seeing it; sign nothing without reading it; and make sure that it means no more than it says.

The last dispatches from the City of Mexico are of the usual character—revolutions, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions.

The Pope, on being asked what part of Rome his Holiness intended keeping, replied: "Vaticano." Infallible wisdom.

Early in life Peter Cooper broke down in three different kinds of business, and then tried the manufacture of glass. That stuck.

A man and his wife are under \$3,000 bail in Columbia, charged with inhumanly beating and starving their little girl, six years old.

Go to the ant, thou sluggard! is good advice, given on excellent authority; but now-a-days beet-leaguers apparently prefer to visit their uncles.

"Little" Sarah L. Joy, reporter of the Boston Post, has taken a position on a New York society paper at \$2,000 per annum. How's that for woman's wages!

The microscope reveals the fact that a speck of potato rot the size of a pin head contains two hundred ferocious little animals, biting and clawing each other savagely.

The New York Sun thinks there is something in the atmosphere of Kentucky which predisposes men to fight. Even the Shakers have had a general "set" recently.

The ladies of Fayette, Indiana, have organized a club for the suppression of late staying out among husbands. A club properly managed will no doubt have a striking effect.

There are in the United States sixty-seven cities with a population of over 20,000 inhabitants. The increase of Pittsburgh in ten years has been sixty-seven per cent.

A leading lecturer classifies his audience as follows: The "will-attentive," the "quick-responsive," the "hard-to-please," the "won't applaud," and the "get-up-and-go-outs."

A bill is pending in the Massachusetts Legislature whereby divorced persons will be prohibited from remarrying until three years shall have passed after the divorce is granted.

The Monday prayer meetings, which have been a feature of New York life since September 23, 1857, at 103 Fulton street, have gone into newly fitted up and handsome quarters at the old location.

A sweetest thing in a printing office—writing receipts for subscriptions, you work and advertise. Sorry to say that we have been extensively succeeded in that particular direction recently.

An Eastern paper, in a fit of revolutionary enthusiasm, says: "Hurrah for the girls of '75!" "Thunder!" cried a New Jersey paper, "That's too damned old! No, no! Hurrah for the girls of 1871!"

An exchange sensibly remarks that a man who will take a newspaper for a length of time, and then send it back unpaid for, would swallow a blind dog's dinner, and then stone the dog for being blind.

When Governor Merrill, of Iowa, visited the State Penitentiary and commenced a speech to the prisoners by remarking that he "was glad to see so many there!" there was no applause, and he modified the sentiment.

Jefferson Davis has nothing but his salary of \$5,000 to live upon, and his friends say, wants nothing more in this "crisis of the republic."

We thought the crisis, which he and his friends brought on, had passed.

A few nights since a singular circumstance occurred in the Circuit Court at Peoria, Ill. Three judges were out on call, all three hung six and six, were up all night, came into court the next morning, and were discharged.

Pittsburgh policemen have arrested Joseph Eberhardt, who, according to the affidavit of his loving spouse, Maria, frequently plays a lively tune on the back of her head. Joseph, who is a Prussian, says his luck is eber-hard.

A lady wishes some one would invent a "legometer," to attach to men's pedes, so that wives may determine the distance traveled by their husbands when they want to "just step down to the postoffice" of an evening.

A colored member of the Virginia legislature was recently called to account for ex-resolving himself ungrammatically in debate. He subsequently explained that if he did not express himself grammatically it was the fault of those who had kept him in slavery.

A Philadelphia judge has picked up, somewhere, the idea that witnesses are not criminals. He rebuked a lawyer for badgering one in a late case, and laid down the astounding proposition that a witness should be treated in the same manner as any gentleman would treat a visitor at his house.

It was a very hard shell Rapist, of Tennessee, who suggested, when he heard of the reformation of an ungodly neighbor, that no ordinary baptism would do for that man—the only sure way would be to tie a grindstone to his feet and "anchor him over night in the middle of the river."

Pennsylvania is situated between 39 deg. 43 min. and 42 deg. 30 min. latitude, and 2 deg. 17 min. east, and 3 deg. 31 min. west longitude, from Washington. Its mean length is 269.39 miles, mean breadth 159.03 miles; its greatest length is 302.15-40 miles, and greatest breadth 175 miles and 192 perches.

New February holds its sway. And, as the weather-wise ones say, "The days are growing longer." Yet the cold is getting stronger.

Swift as swallows through the sky, Slides and tinkling sleighs now fly; Soon will come St. Valentine, With many a jest and loving line.

"EUREKA!"—Our devil on Saturday last brought into the office the following described "piece of property." Will some one "prove property," pay charges and take it away? It is a little band—soft, velvet and neat—

Our devil found it on the street— This to the owner—the one we're "arter," Will some fair maid call and get her—garter? A fashionable young Canadian, being ill, took it into his head to try the effect of the medicine prescribed for him by a physician upon a favorite cat, and was startled to see poor pussy promptly fall over on her side and die. Similar results followed experiments on two other cats, he determined to throw away the bottle and dismiss the doctor. He had been taking the "medicine" three times a day for a week.

THE WINTER IN ROME.—The winter in Italy is very severe, so much rigorous season having been experienced for fifty years.

In the beginning of last December a heavy snow fell, covering the country in all directions, and causing great distress among the poor in consequence of the lack of clothing and shelter. The accounts from Rome to December 28 state that still greater distress has been produced by the thaw and the incessant torrents of rain that had been falling for several days. The Tiber had overflowed its banks and had caused a fearful inundation, covering the Campagna, and in the city of Rome flooding the principal streets. Boats are rowed in the streets, conveying assistance and provisions to the inhabitants blocked up in their houses. Large quantities of wine and oil stored in the cellars have been destroyed, and in the country farm houses, oxen, sheep and other domestic animals have been swept away.

In the Campagna the herdsmen and shepherds have been obliged to take refuge in the trees, and the inhabitants of the farms on low grounds have been taken off in boats and conveyed to Rome as the only place of safety.

A Good One.—The Kansas City Bulletin gets off the following bonancer on Greeley: A Missouri farmer wrote to Horace Greeley to know if silk culture would be profitable in Missouri. The veteran agriculturist of the Tribune thought it could. He said it would necessitate some trouble and expense to import the silk-bearing sheep from the mountainous regions of Central Asia, but thought they could be easily domesticated in Missouri. He said he presumed the rearing of the silk-bearing sheep would become such an important branch of agricultural industry in Missouri in five years, that the State would give 100,000 majority in favor of the protective tariff, and quadruple the present circulation of the Tribune. The same farmer also inquired as to the probable profit of raising broom corn in this State. Mr. Greeley felt assured that it would be profitable, but advised his correspondent to raise the plain-handled variety of brooms, inasmuch as they were a more hardy variety than those with red and blue rings around the handles.

New Advertisements.

Advertisements set up in large type, or of plain style, will be charged double usual rates. No cuts.

S. M. PETERSON & Co., 57 Park Row, New York, and Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 30 Park Row, New York, are the sole agents for the JOURNAL in that city, and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements at special rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

RESTAURANT.—The well-known "Goodman" Saloon, one square east of the "Nagle House," on Front St., Marietta, Pa., has been leased by the undersigned, where he will keep a first-class RESTAURANT AND CAFE. Buttermilk and all the conveniences of the best refreshments will be at the service of the public at all times. G. W. HECKROTH, Marietta, Feb. 27, 1871.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS of Clearfield County, Pa. JAMES PATTERSON, vs. JAMES WILSON and JAMES SWAN, Debtors.

No. 47 March Term, 1870. Domestic Attachment.

The undersigned Trustee, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield County, according to Act of Assembly, hereby gives notice that they appear THURSDAY, the SIXTEENTH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1871, at Clearfield, Pa., to receive the proofs of debt of several creditors of the above named James Wilson, and to determine upon the same, and hereby require all persons holding any sums of money or other property due said James Wilson, to deliver the same to the Trustee.

HENRY SWAN, D. W. MURPHY, T. H. MURRAY, Trustees.

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY.

The Third Session of the present Scholastic year, of this Institution, will commence on Monday, the 6th day of February, 1871.

Pupils can enter at any time. They will be charged with tuition from the time they enter to the close of the session.

The course of instruction embraces everything included in a thorough, practical and accomplished education of both sexes.

The Principal having had the advantage of much experience in his profession, accords parents and guardians that his entire ability and energies will be devoted to the mental and moral training of the youth placed under his charge.

TERMS OF TUITION: Orthography, Reading, Writing and Primary Arithmetic, per session, (12 weeks), \$5 00

English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic and History, \$6 00

Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Book-keeping, Botany, and Physical Geography, \$9 00

Latin, Greek and French, with any of the above branches, \$12 00

MUSIC, Piano, (30 lessons), \$10 00

No deduction will be made for absence. For further particulars inquire of Rev. P. L. HARRISON, A. M., July 31, 1870. Principal.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between J. M. Hill and S. P. Shaw, in the practice of Dentistry in the Borough of Clearfield, is this day (Jan. 27, '71), dissolved by mutual consent. Those persons indebted by book or account to the former firm will please call at an early day and settle their accounts, as our separation involves such a necessity. The books and accounts are in the possession of A. M. Hill, at his office.

Jan. 25, '71. A. M. HILL.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS of Clearfield County, Pa. REUBEN KIRKMAN, No. 270 September Term, 1867, vs. ANX KRYTER, SUB. SUR. DIVORCE.

The undersigned Commissioner, appointed by the Court to take testimony in the above case, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the office of J. B. M. ENGLISH, Esq., in the Borough of Clearfield, on Wednesday, February 22d, 1871, at 2 o'clock, P. M., where all parties interested can attend.

Jan. 25, '71. DAN. W. MURPHY, Comm'r.

MUST BE CLOSED OUT!

To make room for SPRING GOODS, the balance of my winter stock will be closed out at a GREAT REDUCTION.

Best Prints, 10 cents. Best Delaines 20 cents. Muslins, very cheap. Splendid French Merino, 75 cents. Splendid Shawls, \$5, \$8, and \$7. Flannels, very cheap. Coating, very cheap.